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THE CRITIC. Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23, 1890.

THE BRIDGE TO ARLINGTON.

At last this very important public improvement looms over the horizon of the future. Instead of being regarded as a mere possibility it seems likely to receive early consideration as a practical

About two months ago when the plan of a bridge over the Potomac at the foot of New York avenue was first mooted, the Senate inquired of the Secretary of War as to the kind of bridge most suitable to be constructed at that point. The Secretary yesterday transmitted the report of Colonel Hains, the engineer officer in charge of the Potomac River improvements,

In his report Colonel Hains lays great stress on the necessity for this improvement, but he directs consideration to the fact that at the point proposed the Potomac is a navigable river and that if a bridge were built there it would have to span the Georgetown channel. This would require an elevation in mid stream of from 100 to 150 feet, or, otherwise, to be provided with a draw, which latter is undestrable for many reasons. Besides the approaches to such a bridge at both ends would necessitate grades too steep to be satisfactory.

Nevertheless it is absolutely certain that the bridge across the river to Arlington should be built at the location referred to. Not only would it continue one of the great avenues of the city in almost direct line to the great national cemetery, but the ground on each side is Government property and its value would not practically enter into the question of

The plan of bridge which Colonel Hains proposes would have a width of fifty-four feet, with a roadway for vehicles thirty-four feet wide, and a obviate the difficulties of necessary elevation he recommends a suspension bridge 105 fect above water, which he thinks can be built for \$3,500,000.

It is to be hoped that the Senate will take this report into early consideration. and that within two or three years, by means of the New York Avenue Bridge the beautiful cemetery at arlington will be made accessible from this city in a way in which it has never heretofore been.

ELECTION BY THE PEOPLE.

ig of the resolution of the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, which opposes the re-election of Mr. Ingalis to the United States Senate, casts contempt upon their demand that Senators shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. It calls attention to the fact that the Constitution of the United States directs that Senators should be elected by the Legislatures of the several States. It proceeds to say that the Alliance might as well demand that the President shall he elected by the Supreme Court.

But it might occur to our esteemed contemporary that recollection of the provisions of the Constitution is not its individual monopoly, and that it is nossible that some of the Kansas farmers to whom it refers so sneeringly were well informed as to the clause of the Constitution to which it refers. It would be onite as fair for a mem-

ber of the Alliance to infer from the Test's statement that it had no knowledge of the provision which is made in the Constitution for its own amendment. Yet, if he were to do so he would be as utterly wrong and inconsiderate as our contemporary has been. There is nothing in the resolution of

the Alliance to indicate that in demanding the election of United States Senators by the people they had any other mode of procedure in their minds than that which may be legally sought and obtained by amending the Constitution. At first sight, of course, this mode may seem one of insuperable difficulty, but that it is not regarded as absolutely impossible is shown by the action in the United States Senate by which Senator Mitchell has proposed a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by popular vote. There have already been fifteen changes made in the organic document, and Mr. Mitchell is perfectly justified in insisting that if good cause can be shown a sixteenth change may be found not only possible but neces-

In truth, there are many reasons for regarding the present mode of electing Senators objectionable. The provision which embodies it was inserted in the Constitution as a compromise plan, and, like all compromises, was not considered satisfactory by either party. If at the beginning of the Government the mode of election adopted was regarded with little favor, why should it be slavishly adhered to after the lapse of more than

a century. As a fact, experience has demonstrated that State Legislatures are not which in this respect the Constitution has conferred upon them, and the feeling has been growing of late that where the corrupt use of wealth is to be feared the people are much more to be trusted nature of the case more easily manageable to bribe a Legislature than to corrupt the people of a whole State.

whose eminent ability and excellent character would secure their election as readily by a popular vote as by the balloting of a Legislature. Nevertheless, there have been men there whose presence was hard to account for and though beyond question corrupt scandala in this connection have been greatly exaggerated, yet many circumstances have indicated indirect dealing and have involved the reputation of in-

It is very improbable that any movement entered into at present to change the mode of election to the United States Senate will be successful, but considerations such as we have here hinted at are those which are affecting the public mind in such a way that considerable sentiment has been created in favor of substituting a popular vote for the present mode.

dividuals in suspicion and have lessened

A BON MOT ON ITS TRAVELS. The story Mr. Allen, the "funny man" of Congress, told yesterday about Senator Ingalls and the President was much better the way we heard it than In the form it was moulded by Mr.

Allen's chestnut burr. According to the original version Mr. ingulls called on the President and asked the appointment of a Kansan to a local office. The President assured the Senator he would be glad to do any thing to oblige him, but he had a friend in Kansas whom he desired to appoint to that very office.

'That's right, Mr. President; that's all right. If you have a friend in Kansas give him anything he wants." It is presumed that the President took the sareastic Senator's advice.

ABOUT FARM MORTGAGES. Recent discussions both in the press

and in Congress in regard to the great extent to which farms throughout the country, and especially in the Western States, are under mortgage reveal a corious condition of the public mind, There has begun to prevall in a vague and shadowy way a feeling that these mortgages are a sign of urgent distress and that in some fashion the Govern ment should come to the relief of the farmers. The requirements made of the Census Office in this connection tend to give color to this view.

Now, any one who thinks of this matter for a moment will see that any action in the direction indicated is simply communism. The man who has a mortgage on his farm either never paid for it outright and never made good his ownership or he borrowed money which he used but has since neglected to return to the lender. But all this is a private matter with which the Government and the census enumerator have nothing to do.

Besides a mortgage is not always an evidence of poverty. In many walk eight feet wide on each side. To instances a man mortgages his farm because he wishes to purchase some additional land, which he believes he can cultivate profitably. or because he desires to undertake some enterprise, from which he hopes to reap gain. In both cases there may be failure, and the expectations in connection with which money was borrowed, may turn out to be fallacious. But all the same it was the lender's money that was expended, and while the mortgage remains unsatisfied the

loss is his. The New York Eccuing Post, while Much foolish talk is indulged in on every side of this question. Men speak though there had never been mortgages before to-day. As a fact. the ease with which money could be obtained on farm security, especially in the West, has been one great factor in promoting the marvelous prosperity of that region. If farmers are poor it is not because they borrowed money, used it, and are now unable to pay it back. The cause must be sought elsewhere. But if the Government is in any way to take charge of farm mortgages and help them to pay their debts it should by a parity of reasoning help every other declining business as well. In short, it had better undertake at once to do the whole business of the country.

> WHILE CONGRESS is busying itself with legislation against trusts and other trade combinations, it is curious to note how indefatigably the combining principle keeps at work. The latest trust formed is said to be the corn-starch trust. But the principle is at work everywhere. The great house of H. B. Claffin & Co., which through its whole history has been conducted by a firm, has recently changed its status and become a stock company. The house has been always highly prosperous, doing a business in recent years of nearly \$40, 000,000 annually. Its becoming a corporation is simply one of the signs of the times, and it will be curious to observe to what extent the example thus furnished will influence the other great business houses of the country.

LAST SATURDAY evening at the Standard Theatre, in New York, a curious question was decided by the vote of the audience. The question arose in this way: Steele Mackaye has written a play in which one of the characters offers a real prayer on the stage. This feature has been criticised as sacrilegious, and the dramatist has been greatly worried by the criticism. At est he determined to leave the decision of the point to the public, and with a view to such decision he selected the audience of Saturday night. The vote stood 976 for the prayer and 24 against

That seems conclusive, but why, oh, why, in the midst of a sceptical world, have an even 1,000 in the house

A SHORT TIME ago the country was surprised by a decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin against the reading of the Bible in the public schools. Of course there has been always a large always safe depositories of the power and intelligent public sentiment opposed to subjecting the children of Roman Catholic or Jewish parents to even such formal religious teaching or exercises as might be involved in the reading of selections from the Protest than their Legislatures. It is in the aut Bible. But the Wisconsin decision is the first judicial action on the matter. and one of the judges hustens to say that while the Bible is prohibited as a Of course it is not to be doubted that | book of religious instruction in any there are now, as there always have way, the reading of it is not forbidden

been, many members of the Senate for historical or other such purposes. The distinction is an important one and will be readily understood.

I'r was announced some time ago that the Krupp manufactory had turned out for the Russian Government a se plus attra gun-a gun 40 feet long, 6 feet in diameter, weighing 185 tons and capable of throwing a ball cleven miles. Now the principal interest in Russia is the Czar, and his safety is naturally an affair of the first consequence. He has discovered that the big gun is of no the respect which should be paid to the value to him for he cannot carry it around with him, and it is so unwieldy that if he could, his enemies could get in a score of dynamite bombs before the monster could be brought into play. For defense the Czar continues to rely upon a three-dollar revolver.

> IT IS STATED that ex-Senator Platt of New York and General Alger of Michigan are about to purchase the Nashville American, with the view of obtaining a controlling interest in the politics of Tennessee. If the transaction should be carried out the result will be not only a tremendous somersault in the political views of the American, but also a successful invasion of the new South upon new lines. But it may be that Messrs. Platt and Alger will find it easier to get control of the American than to get control of the politics of

Mus. John A. Logan is getting a rousing reception on her travels in the far West. If the woman suffragists have any sense of the importance of availability in a candidate, they will make her their standard bearer in the nex t Presidential election.

THE SIX NEW STATES have a total vote of less than 300,000, and yet in the United States Senate they will have six times as much voice in the councils of the nation as the great State of New York. Curious body the Senate of the United States!

is in the hands of its friends." From appearances in Congress it looks as though they had their hands pretty Some ASTUTE politicians profess to

A WESTERN PAPER says that "silver

perceive a connection between the dismissal of Tanner last year and the admission of hides this year. IN Towa THE orators call it "wild-

eyed prohibition." We should rather think that close mouthed would be the beiter term.

PERSONAL

George B. Evans and wife of New York, Daniel E. Lornez and wife of New York, J. A. Bryan of North Carolina and Miss Manley of Baltimore are registered at the Langham. Louise Abbema, the French painter,

much of a dandy. James Russell Lowell recovers very slowly from his recent illness. He is still unable to do any work.

arrays herself in male attire, and is very

The Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Cleveland had tables at the recent bazar for St Mary's Hospital in New Emin Pasha gets \$50,900 a year from

his German employers for his services in Africa. He speaks twenty seven different languages and dialects.

Henry George is having a cordial wel-come in Australia. He has been enter-tained at a grand banquet at Sydney, and his lectures on the land question have been attended by crowded audiences. Herr Johann Orth, the former Austrain archduke, has given the command nerchant vessel, recently purchased by him, to a Captain Sodie. Herr Orth serves in a subordinate position on the

same ship. Professor Brooks, the director of Smith Observatory at Geneva, N. Y., has just been awarded the medal of the omical Society of the Pacific for his discovery of the comet now in the eastern heavens.

King Oscar of Sweden, who is well known as an author, has turned his pen from poetical to military themes. He has just published a minute study of the Swedish army, based on his ob-servations during the autumn manocuvres.

One of the prettiest women at the Spanish court in the days of Queen Isabella was the Duchess of Medina-Coch. She is now a grandmather and a noted patroness of art and music. Her grandson, a boy of 12, is the richest nobleman in Spain, having a fortune of \$25,000,000.

William Black, the novelist, is a man of less than medium height, muscular and compact of build. His hair is black, worn closely clipped, and he has a sweeping mustache that a cavalry man might envy. He lives in plain man might envy. He lives in plain rooms in Buckingham street, London, overlooking the Thames. Prince Charles Trauttmansdorf.

wealthy and popular Austrian, has been declared a bankrupt, owing to losses at Monte Carlo. Recently he dropped 900,000 florins at baccarat. Afterward he lost 15,000,000 florins in wheat. The Prince is a middle-aged man, with vast estates in Bohemia and other parts of Europe.

Benjamin L. Farjeon, the novelist, is a dark faced, piercing-eyed, intensely intelligent looking man of genial manner and Jewish extraction. He began life as a journalist in New Zealand, where he became proprietor of a news aper, but having received a friendly etter of encouragement from Charles Dickens, cast the cares of editorship to the winds and went to England, since when he has turned out some twenty

At a sale of autographs in Parls the other day a letter from Balzac to David d'Angers, the famous sculptor, came to light. In it Balzac gives an interesting account of his working processes. He said that when engaged on an import-ant novel he wrote from 3 in the morn-ing until 4 in the afternoon; then he allowed himself an hour of recreation and in the evening he read and corrected proofs until his early bedtime.

Mme. Pattl is said to have been over whelmed with invitations in New York, but she has remained in strict seclusion when not singing.

NOW IS THE CHERRY IN BLOSSOM. Now is the cherry in blossom, Love,

Love of my heart, with the apple Over the village at nightfall now Merrily veers and darts the swallow.

At nightfall now in the dark marsh grass Awakes the chorus that sings old sorrow; he evening star is dim for the dew; And the apple and lilae will bloom to

The honeysuckle is red on the cock; The willow floats over the brook like feather;
In every shadow some love lies kid—
And you and I in the world together

- Mary E. Wilkins in Harper's Mag.
for May.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Representative and Mrs. Spinola will give a tea at the Arlington this after-

Mrs. Morton and the ladies of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mrs. Miller, will receive. In the evening Mrs. McKee will give a ball at the White House in honor of Miss Louise Shepard of New York. The floor of the East Room will be cov-

ered with crash and the apartment used for dancing. The ball was to have been given the week of the Tracy fire. out was necessarily postponed by that and event. Miss Gussie Wilson, daughter of

Colonel John M. Wilson, is in the city for a stay of some weeks, and is at present the guest of Miss Nellie Dorsey. Mrs. Howard G. White will receive o morrow for the last time this season. Mrs. White returned a few days since from Albany, where her husband is a member of the Legislature.

The reception given by the President and Mrs. Harrison last night in honor of the Army and Navy was well attended, and in all respects a brilliant gathering of persons distinguished in social and official circles. The decorations in the East Room were arranged with special regard to the guests of honor. The large mirrors were draped with immense flags, while high above the crowd of uniformed officers and brilliantly jeweled and decorated diplo-mats floated the Stars and Stripes from the four fluted columns on either side of the room. The columns were bound with smilax, while from the chandeliers hung festoons of the same graceful vine. The mantels were banked with green, in which, on the west side of the apart-ment, were imbedded three large white stars; while on the opposite side were anchors formed in white immortelles, with a chain of three links in dark blue across the upper portions. In the Blue Parlor the mirrors were half concealed behind curtains of smilax, on which, at opposite sides of the room, was a large star and anchor in scarlet blossoms.

Mrs. Harrison's gown was of white faille, cut square neck, and trimmed with broad gold passamentaire. The front was of plain faille, with gold-em-broidered tulle slashed down the middle. and bordered with broad white ribbon. Side panels were formed of white satin rocade, with court train of faille.

Mrs. Morton stood next in a magnifi cent decollette gown of lilac faille, with court train of white faille brocaded in garlands of lilac. The petticoat was formed of a deep plaiting of white silk gauze brocade in garlands of lilac smilax to that of the train. The lilac faille was arranged across the bust in sultana style, cut away again at the waist, and leaving the petticoat free to fall in small, close plaits. A triple row of pearls was worn about the throat, and diamond ornaments fastened the signette of lilac ostrich tips.

Mrs. Miller, in the absence of Mrs. Proctor and Mrs. Wanamaker, stood next to Mrs. Morton in a gown of French gray crepe, with a panel of black and white brocade on the left side, and trimmings of black marabout feather. Mrs. Noble wore a court traine of

pink and white brocade, with petticoat of pink faille under a drapery of white mull, embroidered in roses. Mrs. Rusk stood at the end of the line and wore a gown of white bro-cade with plaited front of maize-colored

Behind the line stood Mrs. McKee, Behind the line stood Mrs. McKee, in black lace with gold passamenteries. Mrs. Russell Harrison in white and gold brocade, and their guest, Miss Louise Shepard of New York, in a low-neck gown in light-blue brocade and tulles, with a necklace of turquoises, diamond and rules.

Mrs. Senator Cockrell gave a charming tea yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 7, in honor of Miss Dameron and Miss Briggs of St. Louis. The rooms presented a pretty spring-like appearance, decorated with a few potted plants and flowers, while through the windows streamed a flood of streamed a flood of shine. Nearly every one who shine. were a cluster of the came in wore a cluster of flowers, which added greatly to the

general effect. The hostess wore a gown of black velvet, with full front of cardi-nal silk; Miss Briggs, light blue China crepe, and Miss Dameron, white and layender India stlk. The other ladies of the receiving party were Miss Mc-Laren of St. Louis, in black lace and jet: Miss Harlan, daughter of Justice Harlan, in French gray, and Miss Dahlgren, dark blue silk. In the tea room, Mrs. Cockrell's young daughter, who will not make her debut for several seasons yet, wore a gown of light-blue cashmere, and was assisted in dispensing the hos-pitalities of the table by Miss Ernst, in light-blue India silk, and Miss Walthall, in white silk. Among the guests were General Greely, General Robertson, Mrs. Howard G. White, Mrs. Anson G. Mc-Cook, Mrs. General Rochester, Lieutenant and Mrs. Richardson Clover, Mr. James Morrill, Miss Batchellor, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Mattle Mitchell, Mrs. Handy, Lieutenant Barrett, Lieutenant Russell, Miss Gussie Wilson, daughter of Colonel John M. Wilson, Miss Elena Porter, Mr. Charles Camp-

bell and Dr. Ewing. The marriage of Mr. Allan McLane son of ex-Governor McLane of Balti-more, to Miss Augusta James, daughter of Mr. Henry James of Baitimore, took place in that city yesterday at Christ Church. Rev. Walter W. Williams fliciated.

Mrs. Rodman of Boston is the guest of her father, Mr. Risley. Miss Olive Risley Seward will give a reception in her honor to-morrow evening.

THE PETTY HUMORISTS

Twas only a little bonnet that appeared at church one morn—
A dream of silk and flowers from some modiste's fancy born;
It seemed so light and air 'twould scarce stand the zephyr's breath.
Yet of husbands it soon worried half a score or so to death.

A Sioux Indian, studying in the Yale law school, intends to practice among his people when he has graduated. There probably won't be a blanket left in the tribe.—Burlington Free Press. Amy-1 would like to buy young Mr

Goslin a cane for a birthday present if ould only get his measure. Manel-Why, how can a man be Amy-By taking the circumference of his mouth when open.-Judge.

Whipper-Why do you call Littleshort a bad egg?
Snapper—Oh, it's so disagrecable to have him strike you when he's broke.-

Mrs. Cumso (reading)—A woman of Orange County has just died at the age Cumso-Does it say what ballet comshe belonged to !- Mansay's

"Has your friend a strong individuality?"
"Very: you'd never take him for anybody but himself."—Chicago Times. Judge a Woman's Refinement by Her perfumery—whether a loud disagreeable scent or the refined fragrance of Arsis-son's Extracts or Sachets.

Theatrical Mechanics' Benefit. An audience of fair proportions assembled yesterday at the National Theatre, on the occasion of the annual benefit of the Theatrical Mechanics' Association. The programme furnished was of the highest excellence, and was as varied as it was excellent. Mr. Aaron, the well known Dutch comedian, appeared in an amusing sketch, and the beauty of the "Dissolving Views," shown by J. Frank Eline, won very general applause. The singing of the vocalists was of the highest order. K. Murray's grand bass voice was heard to great advantage in rendering "Let All Obey." W. T. Carleton was never in better voice, and his splendid baritone and besutiful method delighted the audience as he sang "Rose Marie." Miss Georgie Metzger's deep and powerful contraits was effectively displayed in rendering Nadeshda's "Olga," while her skillful modulation singing "Genevieve" touched all arts. All these artists were enhearts.

thusinstically recalled. The dramatic work of the occasion began with the emotional close of the third set of "The Burglar," in which A. S. Lipman, James Mailit, jr., and Little Aimee Stoddard appeared. It is needless to say that the scene was powerfully effective. It concluded with a poetical sketch never seen here before, entitled "The Miser," in which Wilson Barrett, Austin Melford, Hooper Cliffe and Miss Lily Belmore impersonated the characters, so far as they may be regarded as such. The piece is in reality little more than a monologue by Mr. Barrett, in which he displays much skill as a character actor and gives fresh proof of his melo-dramatic power.

The musical feats performed on various instruments by Wood and the Haleys were very claver and amusing, but probably no feature of the programme was more interesting to the audience than the quick change of scene effected in full view of the house by the stage hands. Those who witnessed it will have a clearer idea than before as to why there are waits between the acts and scenes, and will also henceforth more fully appreciate the unseen services of those upon whose dexterity and diligence the success of every dramatic representation largely depends. .. Dorothy" by the Carleton Company.

The sale of seats will open to-morrow morning for the production next week of "Dorothy" by the Carleton Opera Company. This will be the third week of the highly-successful season of light opera. The music of "Dorothy" is by Alfred Cellier, and has little peculiarities of rythm and style and combination which give it piquancy and baffle superficial memo ries. The libretto is a pretty suggeseral effect and Watteau pleated co-quetry in its simple mystifications. One is definitely reminded of "Martha" by the story, for *Dorothy* and *Lgdia*, the two well-born maidens who are its he roipes, captivate the two gallants who are its beroes while they are in the guise of peasants, having assumed that character to try the effect of their charms on the roral swains and to en-joy a pleasant little airing outside of their own identity. Miss Alice Vincent will make her reappearance as Dorothy, Miss Alice Carle as Lydia, J. K. Murriy as Squire Bantam, Charles E. Bigelow as Lurcher and W. T. Carleton as Geoffrey Wilder.

"Natural Gas." Donnelly and Girard, that pair of able laugh-makers, will return to this city on Monday next, opening at the New National Theatre in their great success "Natural Gas." The piece has been somewhat changed since it was last seen in this city, and its laughter-provoking qualities have been largely New specialties, dances and music have been introduced. and a new medley for the first act.
Pretty young ladies in striking attire
abound in the cast, which includes
Jennie Satterlee, Rachel Booth, Mayne
Kelso, Fannie Johnston, Kate Allen, Josie Sutherland and Lillian Barr. All these can dance and sing in the popular fashion, and they add greatly to the general attractions of the mirthful performance. Mark Sullivan, Pete Mack, Gus Hennessey, Edwin Lawrence and Donnelly and Girard are also in the cast-making "Natural Gas" brighter and funnier than ever. The sale of seats begins to-morrow morning.

Dr. Hans von Bulow, On Tuesday afternoon, April 29, at 3 o'clock, the above great planist will give his farewell concert in Washing-The sale of seats will commence at Miller's book store Friday, April 25, Speaking of von Bulow the New York Ecening Post says: "To gauge a man of such achievements, distinction and authority like others of his profession is, therefore, next to impossible, and it is eminently fit that whatever he does is accepted in a spirit of reverence, faith and gratitude. With such feelings did the assemblage which thronged the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon to listen to the first of Dr. von Bulow's Beethoven recitals. He played six sonatas, belonging to the carlier period, and the variations on a Russian dance song, as well as those on an original theme known as opus 34. His perform-ance of each of these was in every sense admirable."

Mind-Reading at the National. Mr. J. Randall Brown, whose won derful faculty of mind-reading entertained and mystified a large audience at the New National Theatre last Sunday, has been requested to repeat his performance next Sunday evening. Mr. Brown will introduce many new tests of his power and a large audience is anticipated. Reserved seats have been placed at 50 and 75 cents and will go on sale to morrow morning.

Kernan's Coming Attraction. Among the features of the great Metropolitan Specialty Company, which will make its first appearance in Washington Monday night, are the Julians. Rose Julian will be remembered as the most beautiful and graceful lady athlete on the American stage, who, with her handsome brother, Martin, performs many marvelous feats of con-tortion, in which her voluptuous form loses none of its grace or charm.

Another great feature is George H.

Wood, better known as "The Somewhat Different Comedian," and without doubt the greatest maker of fun and quickest wit of the age. "She" at Harris" Bijon

The second dramatic form of Mr. Haggard's "She" will be presented at Harris' Bijou Theatre next week. It is the version originally acted a year or more ago in the far West, and there-after and since carried on a tour by Webster & Brady, a pushing young theatrical firm. The venture has met with a popular success, which will, we are sure, be enhanced at the popular Bijou. The story is told clearly enough; the characters are well drawn. the music and other interpolations are enjoyable and the acting is generally competent. A literal following of the original romance was neither possible nor feasible, but in this dramatization there has been a successful reproduction of the welrdness and savagery of the novel. In the cast "She" is imper-sonated by Miss Helen Tracy, a comely and well formed warmen.

A PECULIAR BANK-NOTE.

It Causes Great Alarm Among the Treasury Officials, There was received at the Treasury Department a day or two ago one of the most peculiar bank notes ever seen among the millions upon millions of among the millions upon millions of currency notes printed by the Government, says the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun in today's Issue. It was a twenty-dollar note or a ten-dollar note, just according to which side was up, for, by some remarkable mistake, the one side was printed with the figures and devices of a twenty dollar bill, while the other had all the figures and devices of a ten. all the figures and devices of a ten.

The note was returned to the Trea ury by the cashler of the First Wash ington National Bank of Jersey City. who sent it with a rather sareastic note intimating that his bank was not going nto the freak business, and added tha as the Treasury had counted that bill for a twenty, he would trouble them to send him an ordinary \$20 note. The affair created a sensation, for no one had ever seen such a wonderful note before. The matter was referred to the Department of Issue, from which the note had been sent out to the Jersey City bank. The mistake was promptly corrected and an immediate investigation was begun.

A consultation was held with General Meredith, the chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. He was at first thunder struck, but his amazement soon gave way to intense alarm at the palpable evidence of some glaring over-sight somewhere. The bureau is con-sidered a marvel of perfect surveillance and continual check and counter-check on every little detail. This mistake having occurred in one note, it must have occurred in more. All bank notes are printed in blocks of four on one sheet and 250 sheets in one bundle, so that there are always a thousand notes worked off at one printing. The thought occurred to him that possibly the banks might be stooded with these hybrids, which would mean disgrace and ridicule on his administration.

A particularly aggravating feature was the fact that Mr. Graves, General Meredith's immediate predecessor, had been in the Treasury when the mistake was reported and had learned all about it. The investigation was prosecuted with vigor, and yesterday General Meredith found the cause of the trouble. It seems that the four notes printed on a sheet are not all of one denomination. There are always three of one kind and the fourth of another; thus, in thi case, three tens and a twenty. It was an ease, three tens and a twenty. It was an easy task to learn just when this bundle had been printed and by which plate-printers. They were examined and it was developed that one sheet of four notes, after having been printed on one side, had fallen off the bundle to the thoor. The assistant who nicked it up. floor. The assistant who picked it up, by some unfortunate oversight, turned the sheet upside down when she placed it on the bundle. The rest is easily understood. This sheet was printed on the second side

with a twenty face on the reverse of a ten, and one of the three ten faces on the reverse of the one twenty of the steel Hence, there were two "ten-twenties" in the lot. Thus the mistake was corrected. But no good explanation was offered, or can be offered, why these two bills passing through a score of hands, each one of whom is supposed to examine every bill most carefully, should not have been discovered. Every person in the bureau who handles a note is held responsible in the strictest way, and it is almost incredible that none of these people should have discovered the mis-take. In the Department of Issue there are not less than six counters, whose business it has been for years to count the notes before issuing them to the banks. They are considered the most expert counters in the world, and yet all six of these wonderful experts allowed such a bill to pass through their hands. No trace has yet been found of the sec-ond hybrid, so that it must be wander ing around the country. The Treasury Department is anxiously waiting to hear from it. The two notes will be curiosities.

The April "Century" contains some Suggestions for the Next World's Fair. "Suggestions for the Next World's Fair.
The fair in the next world will wear wings, and any suggestions offered them now will be love's labor lost.—Norristown Herald.

Purify Your Blood

occumulating for months, or even years, are liable to manifest themselves and seriously affect the health. Hood's Sarsaparilla is undoubtedly the best blood purifier. It expels every taint of impurity, drives out scrofulou-humors and germs of disease and gives to the blood the quality and tone essential to good

Hood's Sarsaparilla "Every spring for years I have made it a ractice to take from three to five bottles of lood's Sarsaparilla, because I know it puri fies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system of all impurities," W. H. LAWRENCE Editor Agricultural Epitomist, Indiana

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